

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

NO. 8500

日初月二年一月光

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1885.

六月

號一十二月三英華香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.  
ARRIVALS.  
BEDSTEADS.  
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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
ARE NOW SHOWING  
The Largest Assortment of BEDSTEADS  
over seas in the Far East. Over ONE  
HUNDRED BRASS AND IRON BED-  
STEADS to select from, ranging in price  
from \$10 to \$100 each.

INTIMATIONS.  
FOR SALE.

BANKS.  
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED  
INCORPORATED IN LONDON on 18th July, 1884.  
UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 1862 to 1863.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 in 200,000  
SHARES of £10 EACH.

LONDON BANKERS:  
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED  
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON DEPOSITS.

The Largest Assortment of BEDSTEADS  
over seas in the Far East. Over ONE  
HUNDRED BRASS AND IRON BED-  
STEADS to select from, ranging in price  
from \$10 to \$100 each.

AN INSPECTOR IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1884.

KELLY & WALSH  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
Colombian Tin from the Shaws.  
British Honduras Guide.

Lock on Gold Mining.  
New Photographs of late Colonel Burnaby.

New French Maps of Tropics.  
Les Filles de John Ball.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY IN 2 VOLS.  
Price, \$7.50. Paper Covers, or \$8.50. Cloth.

FERGUSON'S MANUAL OF INTER-  
NAUTICAL LAW.

For the use of Navies, Colonies and Consulates.

SECOND ED. Price, \$5.00.

THE SKELETON TELEGRAPH CODE.

Consisting of 15,000 selected words, conforming  
with the requirements of the Telegraph  
Convention.

The words are arranged to facilitate  
reference, and to enable them to be adapted, if  
required, to any code already in existence, by  
merely changing the original Code sequences,

and using the new words which correspond.  
This Code is prefaced by a Blank Index to be  
closed up as the words are used, and the latter  
portion is arranged in tabular form for quotations,  
etc. Extra tables of special words are  
added for convenience, and it is recommended  
that these should be used in all cases, inquiries  
about Telegraph Code for further particulars.

DEPARTURES.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
20TH MARCH.

Recharter, British str., for Singapore.

Esca, German str., for Haiphong.

Remus, Spanish str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Signal, str., from Hoilow.—71 Chinese.

Per Mobile, str., from Bombay, &c.—30 Chi-  
nese.

Per Rochester, str., from Amoy.—572 Chi-  
nese.

Per Thales, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr. King.

Tack, Masters Waller (2), and 149 Chinese.

Per Telemachus, str., from Shanghai, &c.—

Mrs. Meale, Mr. and Mrs. Monk, and child.

Messrs. Hewitt and Porttery, amah and child,

and 690 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Foothong, str., for Shanghai.—Major

Haughton, Messrs. S. Crutch and Y. A. Gubbay.

REPORTS.

H.M.S. Alfred reports left Chefoo on the

13th March, and had very light winds and calms.

The British steamer Mobile reports from Bon-

bay via Singapore on the 25th March, and had

strong N.E. winds first part, latter part Easter-

ly wind and then westerly.

The British steamer Alfred reports left Sharp

on the 17th March at 10.30 a.m. had mod-

erate, incendiary and dull, overcast weather.

Wind east, 100 fms. per hour.

Clouds, 100 fms. per hour.

Sea 100 fms. per hour.

Waves 100 fms. per hour.

Clouds, 100 fms. per hour.

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## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the  
GOVERNOR AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,  
AND  
EERATED WATER MAKERS.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., on

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LEA AND PERLEIN'S SAUCE

The Original and Genuine.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the autograph signature of Lea and Perrins on a red label. Sold exclusively by the Druggists' Wholesale Cross & Blackwell, London.

LEA AND PERLEIN'S SAUCE  
Sauce throughout the world.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not paid for the first period will be continued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

The *Daily Press*

HONGKONG, MARCH 21ST, 1885.

ATTENTION having been called in the House of Commons to the seizure by the French of the lead found on board the *Glenroy*, it may reasonably be expected that a definite announcement will shortly be made as to whether this article is to be regarded as contraband or not. More precise information as to the rights of neutrals with regard to the carriage of rice is also much to be desired. Whether this will be forthcoming without pressure appears to be doubtful. Some exception has been taken to the action, or want of action, of the local Government in the matter, but, as it seems to us, without reason. Formerly the Governor of Hongkong was also Superintendent of British Trade in China. He is not so now, the duties of the latter appointment vesting in Her Majesty's Minister to Peking, and in matters affecting trade at the Treaty ports it is the latter official who must be looked to for information and advice. The duties of the Governor of Hongkong are clearly confined to the government of the Colony; it is not vested with diplomatic functions, nor has he any concern with matters connected with the Treaty ports. The stoppage of, or interference with trade at the latter naturally by a reflex action exercises a prejudicial effect on that of Hongkong, but it would only be where the trade of the colony was immediately and directly interfered with that the Governor of Hongkong would have any right to take action. If, for example, the import or export of rice to or from Hongkong were interfered with in any way, then the Governor of the colony would be the officer whose duty it would be to take the first step towards obtaining redress. So also in the matter of the trade in arms and munitions of war. If a shipment of arms consigned to Hongkong were seized on its way here, the local Government would naturally take such action as might be deemed necessary, for France has clearly no right to interfere with the trade of the colony. If the arms or munitions were reshipped to one of the Chinese ports, then, as soon as they passed beyond the waters of the colony, a different state of things would arise; but we would have a good ground of protest against anything in the nature of a blockade of the port to prevent the export of goods of any kind, whether arms or otherwise, to ports not affected by the operations of the belligerents, say Macao or the Philippines. The position seems clear that it would hardly be necessary to refer to it, were it not for the fact that some confusion of thought seems to have prevailed with reference to the relations of the Government of Hongkong to the China trade generally. This confusion of thought renders it desirable to inquire what the real duties of the local Government are, in order that we may clearly perceive what they are not. We have shown above that those duties, so far as they relate to trade, are confined to our local commerce. From a merchant's point of view it is almost impossible to separate the local trade from the China trade generally, but for Governmental purposes the distinction is clearly drawn and is precise and unmistakable. The Governor of Hongkong is concerned only with the trade of Hongkong; the Minister at Peking is the Superintendent of British trade in China. The fact that the notification of Sir Harry Parkes stating that the British Government declined to recognise rice generally as contraband has not appeared in the *Government Gazette* is certainly calculated to excite remark, but we imagine the omission has arisen from an oversight in the Legation at Peking. Had the notification been sent to Hongkong it would no doubt have been published, as other notifications by Her Majesty's Minister frequently are in the *Government Gazette*. We are not concerned to support any *taisei* (fair) policy, or to defend any weakness or indecision on the part of the Government, whether imperial or local, before blame is laid on account of any action or inaction it is important, indeed imperative, that the responsibilities of the various officials should be ascertained, in order that it may be laid, at the door of the proper person. It is not difficult to foresee the great inconvenience and danger that might arise if the Governor of Hongkong

were to usurp any of the functions of the Minister or in any way trespass on the jurisdiction of the latter. Then, again, the action of Her Majesty's representatives, whether the Minister at Peking or the Governor of Hongkong, must be viewed in the light of the instructions from the Imperial Government under which they act. They must exercise their discretion within the limits allowed by their instructions or in cases not covered by those instructions, but if the argument were to be upheld that where they do not approve of the instructions they should act in defiance of them the whole machinery of government would be dislocated and the country would inevitably be involved in disagreeable complications. Obedience to orders is no less important in the diplomatic than in the military service; if each officer were to do simply what seemed right in his own eyes we would have nothing but a game of cross purposes. What is wanted, especially at the present moment, is a strong and united policy.

The existing uncertainty as to the conditions under which trade may or may not be carried on in the present state of hostilities between France and China is extremely embarrassing and self-evident. The notifications issued by the Minister through the Consuls are vague and unsatisfactory. Probably he is not in a position to issue any more explicit, not having himself received any very definite information from the Government as to the policy they intend to follow. If this be so, possibly some good might be effected if the Chambers of Commerce here and at Shanghai were to address the Government by telegraph asking that further information might be supplied. At the present moment, when preparations are being made for the opening of the tea season, it is most important that the lead required for lining the tea chests should be allowed to enter the ports. The British Government might be urged to represent this to the French Government. Every large shipment of lead goes forward. It is perfectly well known for what purpose the metal is intended, and it is simply ridiculous to suppose that the stopping of its import will in any way hamper the Chinese Government in the conduct of military operations. The Under-Secretary of State is reported to have said, with reference to the *Glenroy* case, that "it is hoped the lead will be restored. This hope, however, appears to have no foundation in any communication received from the French Government, for it would seem that up to the time the statement was made no reply had been received from the French Government to the representations which had been made. These representations, it further appears, had reference only to the particular shipment of lead in the *Glenroy* and not to the general question. The telegram speaks of the lead as having been "confiscated" by the French cruiser. In the absence of information it is impossible to say with certainty what the precise nature of the seizure was, but we think it will be found to have been more in the nature of a pre-emption than a confiscation, and that, should the lead not be restored, the parties interested will receive payment for it. Belligerents have certain rights of pre-emption with regard to goods destined for an enemy's ports, and if the French choose to exercise these rights with regard to China, we fail to see how, as a matter of international law, they can be prevented. If they do so, although they may not be actual losers lost to the owners of the goods, trade will nevertheless be greatly inconvenienced by the state of uncertainty as to shipments ever reaching their destination which will then prevail. It is desirable, therefore, that some definite statement should be obtained from the French Government as to whether they intend to exercise their rights with reference to the trade of Hongkong, but it would only be where the trade of the colony was immediately and directly interfered with that the Governor of Hongkong would have any right to take action. If, for example, the import or export of rice to or from Hongkong were interfered with in any way, then the Governor of the colony would be the officer whose duty it would be to take the first step towards obtaining redress. So also in the matter of the trade in arms and munitions of war. If a shipment of arms consigned to Hongkong were seized on its way here, the local Government would naturally take such action as might be deemed necessary, for France has clearly no right to interfere with the trade of the colony. 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The existing uncertainty as to the conditions under which trade may or may not be carried on in the present state of hostilities between France and China is extremely embarrassing and self-evident. The notifications issued by the Minister through the Consuls are vague and unsatisfactory. Probably he is not in a position to issue any more explicit, not having himself received any very definite information from the Government as to the policy they intend to follow. If this be so, possibly some good might be effected if the Chambers of Commerce here and at Shanghai were to address the Government by telegraph asking that further information might be supplied. At the present moment, when preparations are being made for the opening of the tea season, it is most important that the lead required for lining the tea chests should be allowed to enter the ports. The British Government might be urged to represent this to the French Government. Every large shipment of lead goes forward. It is perfectly well known for what purpose the metal is intended, and it is simply ridiculous to suppose that the stopping of its import will in any way hamper the Chinese Government in the conduct of military operations. The Under-Secretary of State is reported to have said, with reference to the *Glenroy* case, that "it is hoped the lead will be restored. This hope, however, appears to have no foundation in any communication received from the French Government, for it would seem that up to the time the statement was made no reply had been received from the French Government to the representations which had been made. These representations, it further appears, had reference only to the particular shipment of lead in the *Glenroy* and not to the general question. The telegram speaks of the lead as having been "confiscated" by the French cruiser. In the absence of information it is impossible to say with certainty what the precise nature of the seizure was, but we think it will be found to have been more in the nature of a pre-emption than a confiscation, and that, should the lead not be restored, the parties interested will receive payment for it. Belligerents have certain rights of pre-emption with regard to the goods destined for an enemy's ports, and if the French choose to exercise these rights with regard to China, we fail to see how, as a matter of international law, they can be prevented. If they do so, although they may not be actual losers lost to the owners of the goods, trade will nevertheless be greatly inconvenienced by the state of uncertainty as to shipments ever reaching their destination which will then prevail. It is desirable, therefore, that some definite statement should be obtained from the French Government as to whether they intend to exercise their rights with reference to the trade of Hongkong, but it would only be where the trade of the colony was immediately and directly interfered with that the Governor of Hongkong would have any right to take action. If, for example, the import or export of rice to or from Hongkong were interfered with in any way, then the Governor of the colony would be the officer whose duty it would be to take the first step towards obtaining redress. So also in the matter of the trade in arms and munitions of war. If a shipment of arms consigned to Hongkong were seized on its way here, the local Government would naturally take such action as might be deemed necessary, for France has clearly no right to interfere with the trade of the colony. If the arms or munitions were reshipped to one of the Chinese ports, then, as soon as they passed beyond the waters of the colony, a different state of things would arise; but we would have a good ground of protest against anything in the nature of a blockade of the port to prevent the export of goods of any kind, whether arms or otherwise, to ports not affected by the operations of the belligerents, say Macao or the Philippines. The position seems clear that it would hardly be necessary to refer to it, were it not for the fact that some confusion of thought seems to have prevailed with reference to the relations of the Government of Hongkong to the China trade generally. This confusion of thought renders it desirable to inquire what the real duties of the local Government are, in order that we may clearly perceive what they are not. We have shown above that those duties, so far as they relate to trade, are confined to our local commerce. From a merchant's point of view it is almost impossible to separate the local trade from the China trade generally, but for Governmental purposes the distinction is clearly drawn and is precise and unmistakable. The Governor of Hongkong is concerned only with the trade of Hongkong; the Minister at Peking is the Superintendent of British trade in China. The fact that the notification of Sir Harry Parkes stating that the British Government declined to recognise rice generally as contraband has not appeared in the *Government Gazette* is certainly calculated to excite remark, but we imagine the omission has arisen from an oversight in the Legation at Peking. Had the notification been sent to Hongkong it would no doubt have been published, as other notifications by Her Majesty's Minister frequently are in the *Government Gazette*. We are not concerned to support any *taisei* (fair) policy, or to defend any weakness or indecision on the part of the Government, whether imperial or local, before blame is laid on account of any action or inaction it is important, indeed imperative, that the responsibilities of the various officials should be ascertained, in order that it may be laid, at the door of the proper person. It is not difficult to foresee the great inconvenience and danger that might arise if the Governor of Hongkong

was to usurp any of the functions of the Minister or in any way trespass on the jurisdiction of the latter. Then, again, the action

removed and gaudom who will watch the shareholder interests put in their stead.

I am inclined to think that a meeting of the managing shareholders will be called, and a letter to the Directors, and demands will be made for an explanation of the delay—I am your obedient servant.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1885.

## SWATOW.

19th March.

I am almost afraid to write you fully of what is transpiring, but now, lately, I have made a study of the ocean route, called along a few days ago, and marched off a few hours ago to targets southward. The ammunition followed, I heard, from another port, and things are queer—just on the point of a great turn should the Powers be confounding not come to terms. I have no doubt that more than one port will be closed at the same time south of you, and we will be crippled then over. I hope that you will be able to get a written page or two; the latter is not so desirable.

The Yacht is the first steamer of the season for Newchow and Shanghai, &c.—*Amoy Gazette Correspondent.*

A British mill manufacturer has sent 10,000 hand bills concerning his business to General Wolsey, with a cheque for £150, the handbills for distribution among the soldiers and the money to facilitate the one who will make the first post to the British in the dock. General's plan of Kharisma. The name of this is also agreed to advertise the name of the winner in every paper in England.

It is understood that a marriage is being arranged between the Crown Prince of Baden and the Princess Anna of Nassau, daughter of the elected Duke of Nassau, whose throne was overthrown in 1866. The Princess will have a large fortune, which is to be given to the Baden family, who are by no means rich, except in splendid and beautiful residences. The Crown Prince was talked of some years ago as a suitable husband for Princess Beatrice, and efforts were made at Berlin to bring about an engagement, but it all came to nothing; and since that time he has been an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, who preferred the United States to the Crown Prince. This marriage has proved a melancholy failure, as the couple were on the verge of a separation a few weeks ago, and it was only by the active intervention of the Czar and Czarina that a species of reconciliation was patched up. The Crown Prince of Baden is the grandson of the Empress of Germany, and no doubt this engagement will bring about a reconciliation between the Court of Berlin and the Queen of Prussia.

In spite of all the lectures and conferences and other discussions upon sanitary subjects with which we were treated at the "Health-er," and all the special lessons that were supposed to be taught to domestic sanitation, we have evidently not by any means exhausted the eloquence of the learned persons who have made a study of these subjects. It is also clear that a man's house is the best place for a physician to practice in, the Englishman's house, and some fresh emanations have made of the carelessness or ignorance of the owner. If such revelations continue to be made at so alarming a rate, we shall soon begin to think that ignorance is bliss; and that those people are most likely to enjoy themselves who inquire least into the sanitary arrangements of their dwellings. The species of disease are marked by Dr. Priestley, Dr. Park, Mr. H. H. Hyatt, and included an old man, a maid, the dullest field, and a rather younger companion in arms the cellar field. This latter appears to be a Guy Fawkes-like personage who can only be detected and kept away by "periodical inspection." The prudent householder should proceed at stated periods, examine in hand, or, if possible by means of a ray of daylight, attached to the vaults to detect any signs of decay, and, if any, as far as the officials of the House of Commons can do, to the subterranean regions at Westminster on the eve of each successive Session. To this spectral figure of the wine cellar field was added by Sir Robert Rawlinson, who presided over the meeting, an almost equally ghastly picture from the coal cellar, which he declared to be liable on occasions to give forth from the fermenting contents certain poisons and destructive gases without the assistance of the sun. On the other hand, the disseminators of disease, who were attacking open upon the horses, and the only bright side to it was Mrs. Priestley's exhortation to let plenty of sunshine into all houses whenever there is a chance of doing so.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, 20th March.

From Shanghai, Suez, sailed on the 17th March.—From Shanghai to London—1324 miles. From Canton to Continent—400 miles. One to 4,667 lbs. Imperial, 4,667 lbs. sandhong. From Canton to London—15 miles raw silk. To Continent—123 miles raw silk. From Shanghai to London—68 miles raw silk. To Continent—50 miles raw silk. From Japan to Canton—123 miles raw silk. From Japan to London—62 miles raw silk. From Shanghai to London 9 miles waste silk. From Japan to London—3 miles waste silk. To Continent—80 miles waste silk. From Canton to London—1 case silk pieces goods. To Continent—30 cases silk pieces goods. From Hongkong to London—222 packages sundries. To Continent—194 packages sundries.

## OPIUM.

Quotations are—  
Mallow (New)..... \$520 per pound, allow of 23 per cent.  
Mallow (Old)..... \$530 per pound, allow of 3 per cent.  
Petau (New)..... \$500 per pound, allow of 22 per cent.  
Petau (Old)..... \$574 to \$600 per pound.  
Banana (New)..... \$724 to \$750 per pound.  
Banana (Old)..... \$75 to \$774 per pound.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand..... \$36. Bank Bills, on 30 days' sight..... \$362. Bank Bills, on 4 months' sight..... \$362. Credits at 4 months' sight..... \$362. Documentary Bills of 4 months' sight..... \$362.

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand..... \$44. Credits at 4 months' sight..... \$41. BOMBAR.—Bank, 8 days' sight..... \$221. ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 8 days' sight..... \$221. ON CHINA.—Bank, 8 days' sight..... \$221. Private, 30 days' sight..... \$72. Private, 30 days' sight..... \$73.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—125 per cent. premium, ex div. China Insurance Co., Limited—\$175 per share, ex div. China Trade's Insurance Company's Shares—\$20 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 235 per share. Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 130 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$175 per share, ex div.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47 per cent. premium, ex div.

Hongkong (Canton) and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$28 per share premium or div.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—30 per cent. discount.

China and Manla Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—Par nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$30 per share, ex div.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$340 per share, ex div.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$35 per share, ex div.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47 per cent. premium, ex div.

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China and Manla Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—Par nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$30 per share, ex div.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$118 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$2 per share.

Soleng Tin Mining Company—\$18 per share.

Fork Sugar Cultivation Company—\$15 per share.

Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$6 per share, buyer.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1891—4 per cent. div.

## WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US?

Like a thief at night it steals upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The skin is pale, and sometimes a faint all-gone sensation is felt, particularly of the stomach, which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, and after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The affected one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to allow him to rest. After a time he becomes irritable, and has violent feelings. There is a sense of whether in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is a taste of salt in the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a pungent taste; this is accompanied with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have called it "cancer," etc., but the disease is not cancerous, and the symptoms are almost immediate relief. The following acts like a panacea in the community where they live in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Hartshill, near Shrewsbury—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, and the testimony of my own cases, who have derived great benefit from the use of this medicine, especially in the treatment of biliousness. The Crown Prince was talked of some years ago as a suitable husband for Princess Beatrice, and efforts were made at Berlin to bring about an engagement; but it all came to nothing; and since that time he has been an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, who preferred the United States to the Crown Prince. This marriage has proved a melancholy failure, as the couple were on the verge of a separation a few weeks ago, and it was only by the active intervention of the Czar and Czarina that a species of reconciliation was patched up. The Crown Prince of Baden is the grandson of the Empress of Germany, and no doubt this engagement will bring about a reconciliation between the Courts of Berlin and the Queen of Prussia.

In spite of all the lectures and conferences and other discussions upon sanitary subjects with which we were treated at the "Health-er," and all the special lessons that were supposed to be taught to domestic sanitation, we have evidently not by any means exhausted the eloquence of the learned persons who have made a study of these subjects. It is also clear that a man's house is the best place for a physician to practice in, the Englishman's house, and some fresh emanations have made of the carelessness or ignorance of the owner. If such revelations continue to be made at so alarming a rate, we shall soon begin to think that ignorance is bliss; and that those people are most likely to enjoy themselves who inquire least into the sanitary arrangements of their dwellings. The species of disease are marked by Dr. Priestley, Dr. Park, Mr. H. H. Hyatt, and included an old man, a maid, the dullest field, and a rather younger companion in arms the cellar field. This latter appears to be a Guy Fawkes-like personage who can only be detected and kept away by "periodical inspection." The prudent householder should proceed at stated periods, examine in hand, or, if possible by means of a ray of daylight, attached to the vaults to detect any signs of decay, and, if any, as far as the officials of the House of Commons can do, to the subterranean regions at Westminster on the eve of each successive Session. To this spectral figure of the wine cellar field was added by Sir Robert Rawlinson, who presided over the meeting, an almost equally ghastly picture from the coal cellar, which he declared to be liable on occasions to give forth from the fermenting contents certain poisons and destructive gases without the assistance of the sun. On the other hand, the disseminators of disease, who were attacking open upon the horses, and the only bright side to it was Mrs. Priestley's exhortation to let plenty of sunshine into all houses whenever there is a chance of doing so.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM S. GLASS, Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq.

23, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

London, 20th March, 1885.

FOR THE BRAIN.

DE BRIGHT'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

DE BRIGHT'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

For Heartburn and Headache.

For Gastric and Indigestion.

DE BRIGHT'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Mixture for Dental, Constitutional, Ladies, Children, and Infants, for Convalescence, Pains, Rheumatism, & Co.

For Rheumatism, Indigestion, & Co.

For Gastric Complaints, Improperly Blood, Pneumonia, Declining, and a Mixture of the system resulting from whatever disease.

DE BRIGHT'S FLUID MAGNESIA is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

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